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JUN 18 1956

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Memorandum For: []
From: []
Re: RE-1750

Information on Prime Right-hand is attached which
should be handled confidentially.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
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Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2405

Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni (Information as of May 1953)

Date of Birth: December 3, 1887

Place of Birth: Kyoto, Japan

Wife: Her Imperial Highness Princess Toshiko

Children: One son - Prince Naruhiko

Other Relationships:

Brother of Prince Field Marshal Kuniaki, head of House of Nakano and member of Japanese War Council as of 1942.

Brother of Prince General Asaka, head of House of Asaka, member of Supreme War Council since 1945.

Title of "Nagato, the Daimyo" and of Prince Nasako, consort of Prince Major General Oki Ki of the Royal House of Chosun.

Compte of Emperor His late

Political: "Conservative-right"

Past Career:

M.W. 1905 - Established House of Higashikuni by order of the Late Emperor Meiji

1908 - Graduated from the Military Academy

Dec. 1908 - Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant; assigned to 3rd Regiment of Imperial Guards

1910 - Promoted to 1st Lieutenant

Nov. 1914 - Graduated from Army War College

1915 - Married Princess Toshiko

May 1916 - Birth of son Prince Naruhiko

Attached to 2nd Infantry Regiment and Headquarters of General Staff

July 1918 - Promoted to Major; Battalion Commander of 7th Infantry Division

Apr. 1920 to Jun 1927 - Lived in France; studied military tactics

1921 - Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel

1925 - Promoted to Colonel

1926 to Nov. 1943 - Honorary President of Nippon Shimbun Kyodo,

which was dissolved in Nov. 1943.

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Recent Reports:

The Prince was said in May 1953 to express views typical of the group headed by Kenkyo, who was a close friend. He feels that the Army during the war interfered too much in political and economic affairs.

In May 1953 he is reported to have expressed support of a "gradual" approach to rearmament. He felt that the U.S. and Japanese authorities should refrain from undue pressure on the Japanese to remain in view of the antipathy of the women and young people especially to the military and felt that it would be preferable to work through the older Japanese to bring about a proper atmosphere for self-defense.

He is supposed to have been close to Iachida.

In March 1953 he visited the U.S. Embassy with Tadashi Tomono, President of the Tokyo Sales Company, to discuss the State Department's leader-grant program. The latter proposed that the Prince be made head of a committee to select the Japanese grantees.

In June 1953 he published a book, Yamato Daiboken (published by Tomiuri Shimbun).

He himself said in 1953 that he remains a "power" in Japanese political circles.